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⑰ **1,4-Dihydropyridine derivative and pharmaceutical composition containing same.**

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FR-A-2 376 137  
FR-A-2 435 471  
GB-A-1 383 625  
GB-A-2 014 134

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27, no. 6, 1979, pages 1426-40, Tokyo (JP);  
MASARU IWANAMI et al.: "Synthesis of new  
water-soluble dihydropyridine vasodilators"

The file contains technical information  
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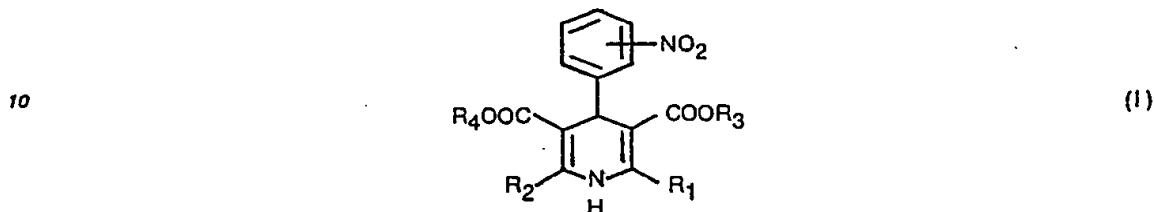
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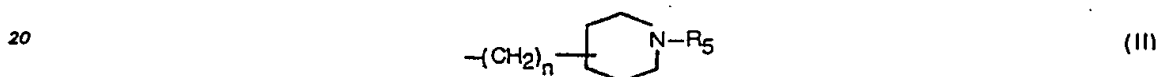
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Description

The present invention relates to 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof. More particularly, the present invention relates to 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives or compounds of the general formula (I):



15 wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are the same or different groups and each represents a C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl group, one of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> represents a C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl group and the other of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> represents the general formula (II):



25 wherein R<sub>5</sub> represents: a benzyl group, a phenethyl group, an acetyl group or a benzoyl group and n represents 0 or an integer of 1—3; and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

The compounds of the present invention are compounds having coronary and peripheral vasodilator effects, a hypotensive effect, etc., and useful as antianginal drugs, drugs for treating hypertension, etc.

30 Heretofore, among the 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives, especially 2,6-dimethyl-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester (common name: Nifedipine) has been known as the compound having a coronary vasodilator effect, a hypotensive effect, etc.

More recently British Patents 1,383,625; 2,014,134 and Chemical Pharmaceutical Bulletin, volume 27 No. 6, 1979, 1426—40 have disclosed other 1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid compounds respectively 1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid ester derivatives, possessing vasodilating and antihypertensive activity. However the potency and/or the hypotensive effect of those compounds are not completely satisfactory or their antihypertensive activity is not sufficiently long-lasting.

The present inventors, as the result of screening of novel compounds having a hypotensive effect, have found that the novel 1,4-dihydropyridine compound of the general formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof have an excellent hypotensive effect which is long lasting, and thus have accomplished the present invention.

40 The present invention is now described in detail hereinbelow.

In the definition of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> in the general formula (I), the term "lower alkyl group" represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, an n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, an iso-butyl group, a sec-butyl group, a tert-butyl group or a pentyl group.

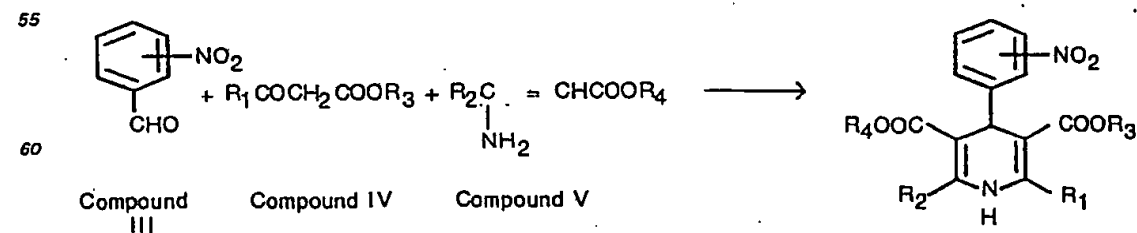
45 In the definition of R<sub>5</sub> in the general formula (II), the term "aralkyl group" represents a benzyl group or a phenethyl group; and the term "acyl group" represents an acetyl group or a benzoyl group.

As suitable examples of the salts of 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives of the general formula (I), there may be mentioned inorganic acid salts such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, sulfate, etc. and organic acid salts such as formate, acetate, fumarate, maleate, malate, aspartate, glutamate, etc.

50 Representative processes for production of the compounds of the present invention are illustrated below.

Process No. 1

(A process according to the procedure described in H. Herbert Fox, et al., J. Org. Chem. 76, 1259 (1951))



65 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the same meaning as defined above.

The detail of Process No. 1 are as follows:

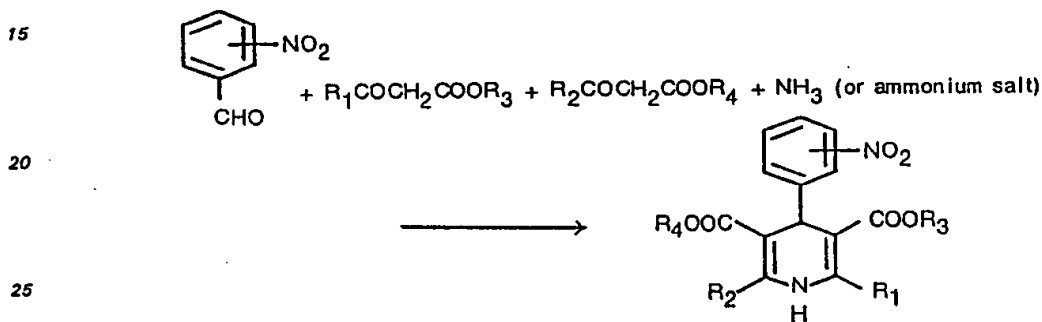
The mixing molar ratio of the starting materials, Compounds III, IV and V, is in the range of 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.8—1.0 : 4.0 : 4.0, preferably 1.0 : 0.9 : 0.9—1.0 : 1.5 : 1.5.

The reaction is carried out in the presence or absence of an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, siopropanol, etc., an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, etc., a halogenated hydrocarbon such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, etc., an ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, etc., an aprotic polar solvent such as acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, etc., water or the like, at room temperature to 150°C, preferably at 30—100°C. Separation of the desired product from the reaction mixture is effected by conventional operations such as concentration, extraction, column chromatography, recrystallization, etc.

Further, Process Nos. 2—5 are illustrated by the following reaction equations:

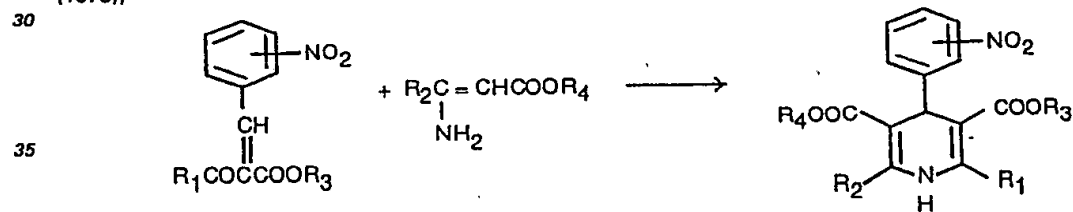
**Process No. 2**

(A process according to the procedure described in B. Loev, et al., J. Medicinal Chem., 17, 956 (1974))



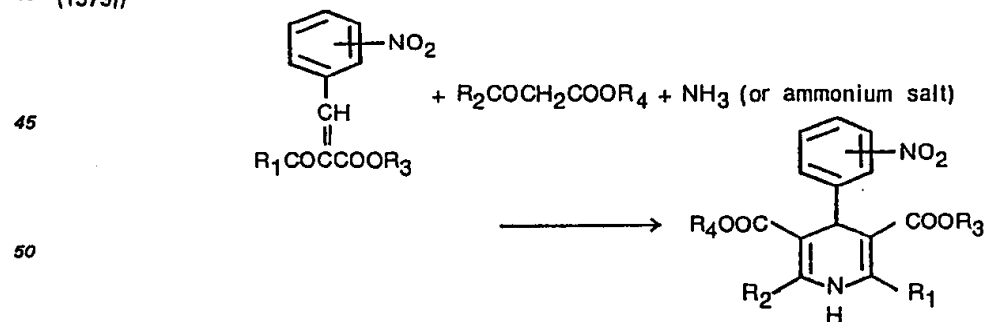
**Process No. 3**

(A process according to the procedure described in M. Iwanami, et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 27, 1426 (1979))



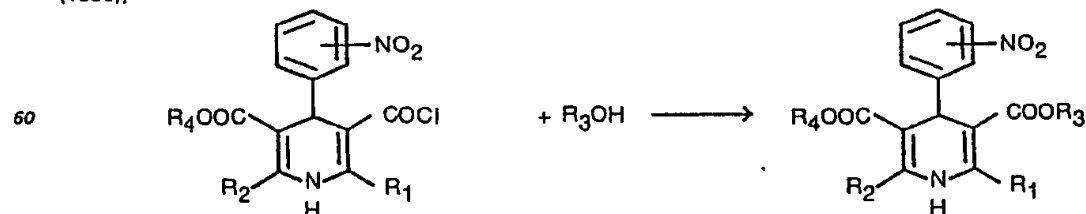
**Process No. 4**

(A process according to the procedure described in M. Iwanami, et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 27, 1426 (1979))



**Process No. 5**

(A process according to the procedure described in T. Shibamura, et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 28, 2809 (1980))



wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the same meaning as defined above.

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The hypotensive effect of representative compounds of the present invention is shown below.

### Hypotensive Effect

To spontaneous hypertensive rats (SHR) is administered orally a suspension of the test compound in a 0.5% CMC physiological saline, and the systolic pressure of the tail artery is measured on an auto hemodinametric recorder (Ueda Seisaku-sho). The results are given in Table 1, wherein the compounds of Examples 1, 2 and 4, which are described hereinafter, and two reference compounds are compared.

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TABLE 1

## Hypotensive Effect (Oral Administration)

Test Compound	Dose mg/kg	No. of Animals	Pressure before Administration (mmHg)	Change in Pressure (Pressure before administration - Pressure after Administration mmHg)						
				10 min	30 min	1 hr	2 hr	3 hr	4 hr	5 hr
Compound of Ex. 1	3	5	183 ±8.8	44 ±6.3	45 ±6.3	28 ±8.1	37 ±9.4	31 ±10.6	30 ±9.1	23 ±8.8
Compound of Ex. 2	3	4	214 ±10.1	67 ±7.8	65 ±4.0	69 ±12.5	45 ±2.9	38 ±1.5	31 ±4.4	27 ±3.8
Compound of Ex. 4	3	4	208 ±9.0	67 ±17.2	88 ±21.1	102 ±12.5	111 ±7.4	84 ±15.4	80 ±10.8	64 ±9.0
Comparative Drug A	3	4	181 ±10.6	39 ±11.9	16 ±9.4	3 ±10.6	18 ±8.9	-2 ±6.8	3 ±5.1	9 ±6.3
Comparative Drug B	3	4	187 ±5.6	41 ±8.1	26 ±15.0	12 ±14.5	18 ±5.6	22 ±8.8	9 ±7.5	12 ±5.7

Comparative Drug A: Nifedipine

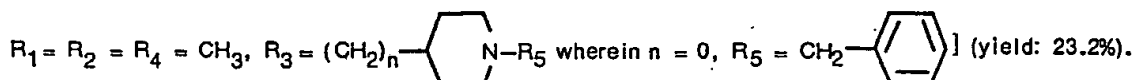
Comparative Drug B: 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-methyl ester-5-β-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino)ethyl ester hydrochloride [Compound of U.S.P. 3,985,758; Japanese Patent Publication 6417/1981].

From Table 1, it is obvious that the compounds of the present invention have a superior and long-lasting hypotensive effect as compared with Comparative Drugs A and B.

The present invention is more particularly described by the following examples and reference examples.

#### Example 1

In this example, 2.49 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 1.90 g of methyl β-aminocrotonate and 5.0 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-4-piperidiny ester obtained in Reference Example 1 (hereinafter described) were added to 7 ml of tetrahydrofuran (hereinafter referred to as THF), and stirring was effected at reflux for 28 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the desired product was separated by silica gel column chromatography (eluent : chloroform : methanol = 20 : 1 v/v). The fractions containing the desired product were concentrated, then dissolved in 25 ml of acetone, and acidified by adding ethanol saturated with hydrogen chloride to obtain yellow crystals. The crystals were filtered out, and dried to obtain 2.14 g of 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-4-piperidiny) ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 249—252°C

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1698, 1643, 1525, 1345

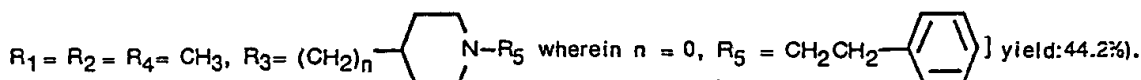
NMR spectrum (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.60—2.30(4H, m), 2.33(6H, s), 2.70—3.50(4H, m), 3.43(2H, s), 3.60(3H, s), 4.30(1H, m), 5.00(1H, s), 7.30—8.20(9H, m), 9.27(1H, s).

Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

	C	H	N
Found (%):	61.75	6.30	7.35
Calculated (%):	62.04	5.96	7.75

#### Example 2

In this example, 3.20 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2.44 g of methyl β-aminocrotonate and 6.75 g of acetoacetic acid-N-phenethyl-4-piperidiny ester obtained in Reference Example 2 (hereinafter described) were added to 10 ml of THF, and stirring was effected at reflux for 37 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and thereafter the desired product was separated by silica gel column chromatography (eluent : chloroform : methanol = 30 : 1 v/v). The fractions containing the desired product were concentrated and dissolved in 25 ml of acetone and 9 ml of water, and further 5 ml of 4 N hydrochloric acid was added, followed by stirring at room temperature for an hour. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was concentrated and dissolved in 100 ml of chloroform. This was washed with 75 ml portions of water twice, dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentrated again. The concentrate was recrystallized from 26 ml of ethanol to obtain 5.20 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-phenethyl-4-piperidiny) ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 157—158°C

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1694, 1525, 1350

NMR spectrum: (HCl free,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.50—2.10(4H, broad), 2.36—2.56(2H broad), 2.33(3H, s), 2.37(3H, s), 2.56—3.10(6H, broad), 3.67(3H, s), 4.60—5.10(1H, broad), 5.12(1H, s), 6.13(1H, s), 7.20(5H, s), 7.20—8.30(4H, m)

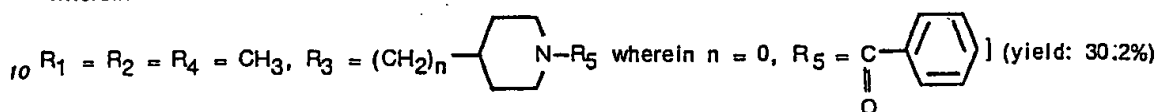
Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

	C	H	N
Found (%):	62.37	6.17	7.31
Calculated (%):	62.63	6.18	7.56

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## Example 3

In this example, 2.74 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2.09 g of methyl β-aminocrotonate and 5.50 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzoyl-4-piperidiny ester obtained in Reference Example 3 (hereinafter described) were added to 10 ml of THF, and stirring was effected at reflux for 33 hours. The reaction mixture was treated similarly as in Example 1 to obtain 2.84 g of 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzoyl-4-piperidiny) ester-5-methyl ester [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 213.5—216.5°C

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1690, 1530, 1350

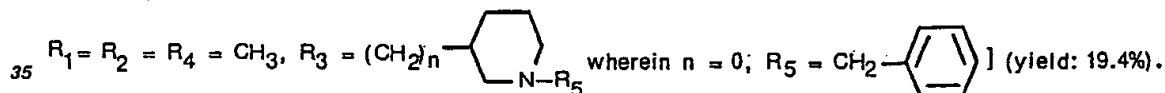
15 NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.30—2.20(4H, broad), 2.28(3H, s), 2.32(3H, s), 3.70(3H, s), 3.10—4.10(4H, broad), 5.15(1H, s), 4.85—5.20(1H, broad), 7.10(1H, s), 7.30—8.10(9H, m).

Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$ :

	C	H	N
20 Found (%):	64.43	5.75	8.00
25 Calculated (%):	64.73	5.63	8.09

## Example 4

In this example, 3.02 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2.53 g of methyl β-aminocrotonate and 5.5 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-3-piperidiny ester obtained in Reference Example 4 (hereinafter described) were added to 10 ml of THF, and stirring was effected at reflux for 19 hours. The reaction mixture was treated similarly as in Example 1 to obtain 2.10 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny) ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 176.0—178.0°C

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1670—1690, 1525, 1345.

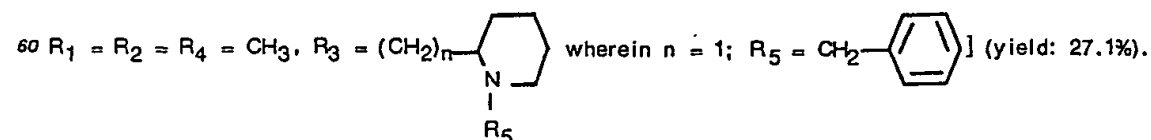
40 NMR spectrum ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.33—2.17(4H, broad), 2.33(6H, s), 2.70—3.36(4H, broad), 3.57(3H, s), 4.40(2H, s), 4.98(1H, s), 5.20(1H, s), 7.30—8.20(9H, m), 9.4(1H, broad)

Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

	C	H	N
45 Found (%):	61.72	6.01	7.72
50 Calculated (%):	62.04	5.96	7.75

## Example 5

In this example, 2.50 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 1.90 g of methyl β-aminocrotonate and 5.27 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-2-piperidiny methyl ester obtained in Reference Example 5 (hereinafter described) were added to 7 ml of THF, and stirring was effected at reflux for 25 hours. The reaction mixture was treated similarly as in Example 2 to obtain 2.49 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-2-piperidiny-methyl) ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



65 m.p.: 92—94°C

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IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1680, 1527, 1345

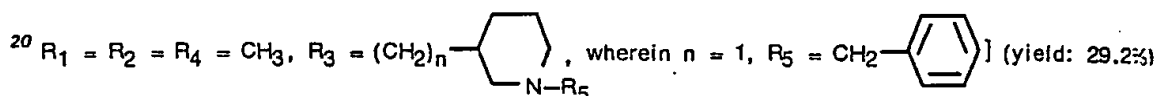
NMR spectrum (HCl, free,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.15—1.80(6H, broad), 1.90—3.00(3H, broad), 2.33(3H, s), 2.37(3H, s), 3.01—4.10(2H, m), 3.66(3H, s), 4.23(2H, d), 5.14, 5.17(1H in total), 6.16(1H, s), 7.25(5H, s), 7.30—8.25(4H, m)

5 Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

	C	H	N
Found (%):	62.59	6.02	7.29
10 Calculated (%):	62.63	6.18	7.56

## Example 6

In this example, 5.00 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 3.81 g of methyl  $\beta$ -aminocrotonate and 10.53 g of acetoacetic acid-(N-benzyl-3-piperidinylmethyl) ester obtained in Reference Example 6 (hereinafter described) were reacted in 15 ml of THF at reflux for 33 hours, and thereafter treated similarly as in Example 2 to obtain 5.38 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidinylmethyl) ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 218—220°C

25 IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1695, 1520, 1340

NMR spectrum (HCl free,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.33—2.20(5H, broad), 2.32(3H, s), 2.36(3H, s), 2.50—2.93(4H, broad), 3.44(2H, s), 3.67(3H, s), 3.98(2H, d), 5.10(1H, s), 6.01(1H, s), 7.29(5H, s), 7.43—8.23(4H, m)

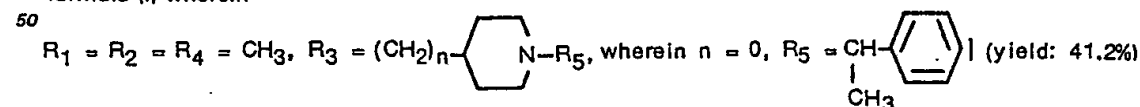
Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

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	C	H	N
Found (%):	62.48	6.05	7.49
35 Calculated (%):	62.63	6.18	7.56

## Example 7

In this example, 4.98 g of 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid monomethyl ester was suspended in a mixture solvent of 7.5 ml of dimethylformamide and 30 ml of dichloromethane, and 1.2 ml of thionyl chloride was added thereto under ice cooling. The mixture was stirred under ice cooling for 1.5 hours to make a homogeneous solution. 3.39 g of 1-(1-phenylethyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidine was added thereto, and then stirring was effected under ice cooling for 2 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with an aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The desired product was separated by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform:methanol = 20:1 v/v). The fractions containing the desired product was treated similarly as in Example 2 to obtain 3.44 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-[1-(1-phenylethyl)-4-piperidiny] ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride (recrystallization solvent: acetone-ethyl acetate) [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 180—184°C

55 IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1690, 1525, 1350

NMR spectrum (HCl free,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.32(3H, d), 1.50—1.95(4H, broad), 2.30(6H, s), 2.40—2.90(4H, broad), 3.37(1H, q), 3.62(3H, s), 4.50—4.90(1H, broad), 5.09(1H, s), 6.77(1H, s), 7.23(5H, s), 7.37—8.20(4H, m)

Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

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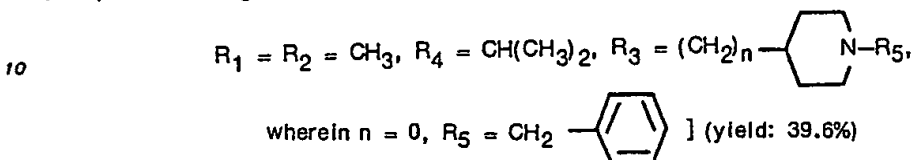
	C	H	N
Found (%):	62.36	6.19	7.41
65 Calculated (%):	62.64	6.16	7.56



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## Example 8

In this example, 3.02 g of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 3.18 g of isopropyl β-aminocrotonate and 5.50 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-4-piperidiny ester obtained in Reference Example 1 (hereinafter described) were dissolved in 15 ml of iso-propanol, and stirring was effected at reflux for 8 hours. The reaction mixture was treated similarly as in Example 1 to obtain 4.52 g of yellow 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-4-piperidiny) ester-5-iso-propyl ester hydrochloride [compound of the general formula (I) wherein



m.p.: 211—214°C

IR spectrum (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1694, 1527, 1350

NMR spectrum (HCl free,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.62(6H, dd), 1.53—2.00(4H, broad), 2.00—2.90(10H, m), 3.45(2H, s), 4.50—5.30(2H, m), 5.13(1H, s), 6.67(1H, s), 7.13—8.25(4H, m), 7.27(5H, s)

Elemental analysis for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Cl}$ :

	C	H	N
Found (%):	63.20	6.37	7.37
Calculated (%):	62.84	6.52	7.11

## Reference Example 1

To a solution of 10.0 g of 1-benzyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and a catalytic amount of triethylamine in 10 ml of THF was added dropwise 4.62 g of diketene over 15 minutes. After the addition, the reaction was effected at room temperature for 1.5 hours and then at 50—60°C for 4.5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and then distilled under reduced pressure to obtain 7.20 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-4-piperidiny ester (yield: 50.0%), b.p. 146°C/17.32 Pa (0.13 mm Hg).

This product crystallizes on cooling.

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1739, 1710

NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.40—2.20(4H, m), 2.24(3H, s), 2.30—2.97(4H, m), 3.44(2H, s), 3.51(2H, s), 4.89(1H, m), 7.31(5H, s)

## Reference Example 2

Similarly as in Reference Example 1, 5.40 g of 1-phenethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and 2.65 g of diketene were reacted. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and then purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform: methanol = 9:1 v/v), to obtain 6.95 g of acetoacetic acid-N-phenethyl-4-piperidiny ester (yield: 91.3%). This was used in the reaction of Example 2 without distillation. IR spectrum (liquid film,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1735, 1710

NMR spectrum ( $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.60—3.10(12H, m), 2.30(3H, s), 3.43(2H, s), 4.67—5.10(1H, m), 7.22(5H, s)

The 1-phenethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine was synthesized according to Chem. Abstr. 57, 13741 i.

## Reference Example 3

In this reference example, 7.03 g of benzoyl chloride was added dropwise to a mixture of 5.05 g of 4-hydroxypiperidine, 6.36 g of sodium carbonate and 60 ml of water at 10°C with stirring. After the addition, the mixture was maintained at 5°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and then filtrate was extracted with dichloromethane. The extract was concentrated, and ether was added to crystallize, whereby 9.20 g of 1-benzoyl-4-hydroxypiperidine was obtained (yield: 90.1%). m.p.: 91.5—92.0°C

IR spectrum (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3330, 1600

NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.30—2.00(4H, broad), 2.95—4.10(6H, broad), 7.35(5H, s)

Then, 8.16 g of the 1-benzoyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and 3.53 g of diketene were reacted similarly as in Reference Example 1, and the reaction mixture was concentrated to obtain 12.0 g of almost pure oily acetoacetic acid-N-benzoyl-4-piperidiny ester on thin layer chromatography. This was used directly in the reaction of Example 3.

IR spectrum (liquid film,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1730, 1710, 1630

NMR spectrum ( $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.70—2.00(4H, broad), 2.20(3H, s), 3.40(2H, s), 3.20—4.00(4H, broad), 4.90—5.20(1H, broad), 7.30(5H, s)

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## Reference Example 4

A mixture of 15.0 g of 3-hydroxypiperidine hydrochloride, 13.8 g of benzyl chloride, 22.1 g of triethylamine and 120 ml of toluene was stirred at reflux for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and distilled under reduced pressure to obtain 11.8 g of 1-benzyl-3-hydroxypiperidine (yield: 56.9%).

b.p.: 125—126°C/3.5 mmHg

NMR spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>, δ): 1.30—1.90(4H, broad), 2.20—2.50(4H, broad), 3.45(2H, s), 3.40—3.90(1H, broad), 7.20(5H, s)

Then, 11.8 g of the 1-benzyl-3-hydroxypiperidine and 5.6 g of diketene were reacted similarly as in Reference Example 1, and the reaction product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform: methanol = 9:1 v/v), to obtain 10.65 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-3-piperidiny ester (yield: 62.5%). This was used in the reaction of Example 4 without distillation.

NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.30—1.90(4H, broad), 2.10—2.95(4H, broad), 2.27(3H, s), 3.43(2H, s), 3.54(2H, s), 4.73—5.2(1H, broad), 7.30(5H, s)

## Reference Example 5

A mixture of 12.9 g of 2-piperidine methanol, 13.2 g of benzyl chloride, 10.5 g of triethylamine and 50 ml of toluene was stirred at reflux for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, the filtrate was concentrated, and the concentrate was distilled under reduced pressure to obtain 11.3 g of 1-benzyl-2-piperidine methanol (yield: 52.9%).

b.p.: 107°C/2mmHg

IR spectrum (liquid film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3375

NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.20—1.90(6H, broad), 1.90—2.60(3H, broad), 3.20—4.18(4H, m), 7.27(5H, s)

Then, 10.0 g of the 1-benzyl-2-piperidine methanol and 4.30 g of diketene were reacted similarly as in Reference Example 1, and the reaction product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform: methanol = 9:1 v/v), to obtain 9.86 g of acetoacetic acid-N-benzyl-2-piperidiny methyl ester (yield: 69.9%). This was used in the reaction of Example 5 without distillation.

IR spectrum (liquid film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1739, 1710

NMR spectrum (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, δ): 1.20—1.90(6H, broad), 2.25(3H, s), 2.40—3.00(3H, broad), 3.68(2H, dd, J = 14 Hz), 4.35(2H, d), 4.57(2H, s), 7.30(5H, s)

## Reference Example 6

In this reference example, 15.01 g of 1-benzyl-3-piperidine methanol and 6.76 g of diketene were reacted similarly as in Reference Example 1, and the reaction product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane: ethyl acetate = 1:1 v/v), to obtain 17.50 g of acetoacetic acid-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny methyl) ester (yield: 82.5%).

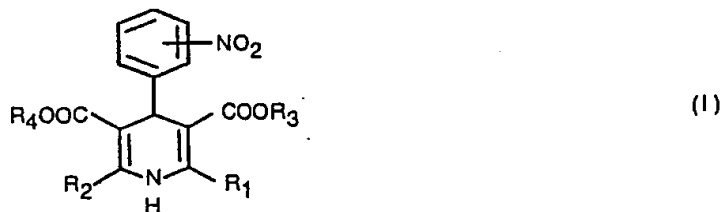
This was used in the reaction of Example 6 without distillation.

IR spectrum (liquid film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1740, 1715

NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 1.33—2.15(5H, broad), 2.23(3H, s), 2.50—2.97(4H, broad), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.51(2H, s), 4.07(2H, d), 7.30(5H, s).

## Claims

1. A 1,4-dihydropyridine compound of the general formula:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are the same or different groups and each represents a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl group, one of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> represents a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl group and the other represents a group of the general formula:



wherein R<sub>5</sub> represents: a benzyl group, a phenethyl group, an acetyl group or a benzoyl group and n represents 0 or an integer of 1—3; and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

2. The 1,4-dihydropyridine compound of claim 1, wherein the alkyl group is a methyl group, an ethyl

group, an n-propyl group, an iso-propyl group, an n-butyl group, an iso-butyl group, a sec-butyl group, a tert-butyl group or a pentyl group.

3. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

5 4. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-phenethyl-4-piperidiny)ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

5. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzoyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-methyl ester.

6. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny)-ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

10 7. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-2-piperidiny)-methyl)ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

8. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny)-methyl)ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

15 9. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-[1-(1-phenylethyl)-4-piperidiny]ester-5-methyl ester hydrochloride.

10. 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid-3-(N-benzyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-iso-propyl ester hydrochloride.

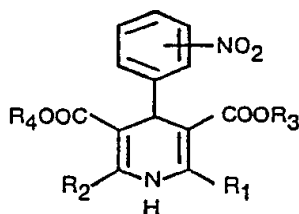
11. Pharmaceutical composition containing at least one 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Eine 1,4-Dihydropyridin-Verbindung mit der allgemeinen Formel:

25

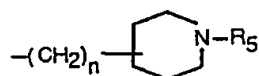
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(I)

35 wobei R<sub>1</sub> und R<sub>2</sub> die gleichen oder verschiedenen Gruppen sind und jede eine C<sub>1-8</sub> Alkylgruppe bedeutet, eine der R<sub>3</sub> oder R<sub>4</sub> bedeutet eine C<sub>1-8</sub> Alkylgruppe und das andere eine Gruppe mit der allgemeinen Formel:

40



(II)

bedeutet, wobei R<sub>5</sub> bedeutet: eine Benzylgruppe, eine Phenethylgruppe, eine Acetylgruppe oder Benzoylgruppe und n bedeutet 0 oder eine ganze Zahl von 1—3; und ein pharmazeutisch anwendbares Säureaddukt davon.

45 2. Die 1,4-Dihydropyridin-Verbindung vom Anspruch 1, wobei die Alkylgruppe eine Methyl-, Äthyl-, n-Propyl-, iso-Propyl-, n-Butyl-, iso-Butyl-, sec-Butyl-, tert-Butyl- oder Pentylgruppe ist.

3. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-Benzyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

4. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-phenethyl-4-piperidiny)ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

50 5. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-benzoyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-methylester.

6. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny)-ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

55 7. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-benzyl-2-piperidiny)-methyl)ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

8. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-benzyl-3-piperidiny)-methyl)ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

9. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-1-(1-phenylethyl)-4-piperidiny-ester-5-methylester Hydrochloride.

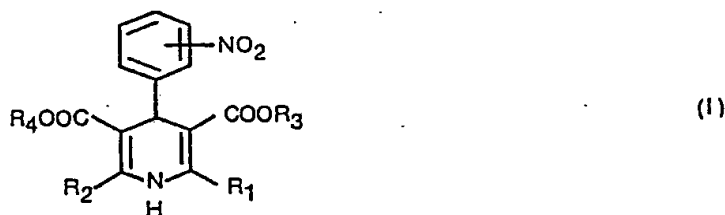
60 10. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylsäure-3-(N-benzyl-4-piperidiny)-ester-5-isopropylester Hydrochloride.

11. Pharmazeutische Abmischung enthaltend mindestens eine 1,4-Dihydropyridin-Verbindung oder ein pharmazeutisch anwendbares Säureaddukt davon und mindestens einen pharmazeutisch anwendbaren Träger.

65

## Revendications

1. Dérivé de 1,4-dihydropyridine ayant la formule générale:



15 dans laquelle  $R_1$  et  $R_2$  sont des groupes identiques ou différents et chacun représente un groupe alkyle en  $C_{1-5}$ , l'un des  $R_3$  et  $R_4$  représente un groupe alkyle en  $C_{1-5}$  et l'autre représente un groupe ayant la formule générale:



dans laquelle  $R_5$  représente un groupe benzyle, phénéthyle, acétyle ou benzoyle, et  $n$  vaut 0 ou un nombre entier de 1 à 3; et son d'addition avec un acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

25 2. Dérivé de 1,4-dihydropyridine selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le groupe alkyle est le groupe méthyle, éthyle, n-propyle, isopropyle, n-butyle, isobutyle, sec-butyle, tert-butyle ou pentyle.

3. Chlorhydrate du 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzyl-4-pipéridine) et de 5-méthyle.

4. Chlorhydrate du 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-phénéthyl-4-pipéridinyle) et de 5-méthyle.

30 5. 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzoyl-4-pipéridinyle) et de 5-méthyle.

6. Chlorhydrate de 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzyl-3-pipéridinyle) et de 5-méthyle.

35 7. Chlorhydrate de 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzyl-2-pipéridinylméthyle) et de 5-méthyle.

8. Chlorhydrate de 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzyl-3-pipéridinylméthyle) et de 5-méthyle.

9. Chlorhydrate du 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-[1-(1-phényléthyl)-4-pipéridinyle] et de 5-méthyle.

40 10. Chlorhydrate du 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 3-(N-benzyl-4-pipéridinyle) et de 5-iso-propyle.

11. Composition pharmaceutique contenant au moins un dérivé de 1,4-dihydropyridine ou son sel d'addition avec un acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable et au moins un véhicule pharmaceutiquement acceptable.